

Annex II: Worldwide regulations with warning labelling on artificial food colors or appraisal of natural colors

	EU	
20	<p>EU Regulation 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Food Additives (consolidated version of 2018): https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02008R1333-20181029&from=EN</p>	<p>Article 24, Annex V;</p> <p>Warning text: “<i>Name or E number of the colour(s)’: may have an adverse effect on activity and attention in children.</i>”</p> <p>Required for following synthetic food color additives: E102, E104, E110, E122, E124, E129</p>
	USA	
21	<p>Sari Lehto et al. Comparison of food colour regulations in the EU and the US: a review of current provisions. Food Additives & Contaminants: Part A 2016 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28004607</p>	<p>Comparison of usage restrictions on synthetic food color additives and other food colors (Table 4).</p> <p>The synthetic food color additives: E102 Tartrazine/FD&C Yellow no. 5, E110 Sunset Yellow/FD&C Yellow no. 6 and E129 Allura Red/FD&C Red no. 40 (ref 22) have restricted maximum limits in the EU compared to US GMP usage.</p>
	Latin Americas	
22	<p>Colors claims/labelling Latin America: Brazil, Argentina, Columbia, Peru, Chile and Mexico</p> <p>Enclosed (Annex III)</p>	<p>Overview of color claims/labelling restrictions of synthetic food color additives in countries in Latin Americas</p>
	Asia Pacific	
23	<p>Indonesia</p> <p>Enclosed (Annex IV): Regulation no. 37 BATAS MAKSIMUM PENGGUNAAN (Limit of usage) BAHAN TAMBAHAN PANGAN PEWARNA (Food colorings additives)</p> <p>PERATURAN KEPALA BADAN PENGAWAS OBAT DAN MAKANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 37 TAHUN 2013 TENTANG</p>	<p>Regulation no 37 Maximum limit of usage natural colouring:</p> <p>With regards to Indonesia labelling regulations, it does not specify warning labels when using artificial dyes. However, manufacturers can claim on their product front of pack, negative claim (e.g. “without xx”, “no xx”) when using natural colors (according to the natural categorization of Color additives), BAB III</p>

24	Malaysia Enclosed (Annex V): MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF MALAYSIA GUIDELINES ON LABELLING OF “NATURAL COLOUR” ON LABELS OF FOOD PACKAGES FOR SALE IN MALAYSIA	Article 4.0 The requirement for labelling “Natural Colour”: The use of the statement “natural colouring substance” on food labels is permitted if the specified requirements in 4.1 are fulfilled. The use of the word “natural” only is permitted. The words “does not contain artificial colour” or “free from artificial colour” and similar wordings are prohibited.
25	Thailand Enclosed (Annex VI): Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 367) B.E. 2557 (2014) Re: Labeling of Prepackaged Foods	(7.1): It is required to label “Natural Color” or “Synthetic color” followed with the specific name or INS number in the ingredient list. Thailand has a list of natural colors.
	CHINA	
	No regulatory definition/ classification of artificial food colors and natural colors. No specific warning labelling on artificial food colors or specific appraisal of natural colors in the Chinese regulation.	
	RUSSIA	
	Russian legislation does not use any specific labeling if artificial colors are used.	
	MIDDLE EAST	
26	GCC countries: United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, Oman	GSO 2500:2015 Additives Permitted for Use in Food Stuffs. Article 5. Labelling, 5.2: Warning label is required for usage of the 4 synthetic food color additives; Tartrazine (E102), Sunset Yellow (E110) Carmoisine (E122) and Allura Red (E129) Warning text: <i>“This material may have a negative effect on activity and concentration in children”</i>
	Lebanon	Warning label on 6 synthetic food color additives (The Southamptons 6; E102, E104, E110, E122, E124, E129) Enforcement supposed to be by 2019.